

TALK WITH AN OLD SAILOR.

"Oh I never use myself, but I generally keep some for my men in rough weather." "But, captain, I don't want you to set your temperance flag half mast; I want it to the mast head, against the use of it, any way or any how,—for it's of no use at all." "But you must not tell me that rum is of no use on board ship; I have been jammed on too many a lee shore and been in too many ugly gales of wind to believe rum can do no good.—Now let the gale come on, (the men are tired out perhaps,) and tell them to lay aloft and reef, and they will hang back, go slow and indifferently to work; but call them aft, and say, here boys, take a 'stiffer' all round, and then reef, and you will soon see the difference; the sail is reefed in half the time." "Well, captain, I will admit what you say, and we will suppose we have in one reef, and the boys are on deck again watching the squall as it comes up; we have still rather too much sail for the increasing wind, and we must reef again. The boys walk aft, and say the 'starch' is all out of them, and what is good once is good twice, and so we will give them another 'raw nip!' and now we are under two reefs, and we have just got coiled down—when harder yet, it yet blows harder—reef again the captain cries. The boys hang back for more grog; if good in two cases it surely must be in the third; so they 'splice the main brace,' and with artificial strength, by which nature has been over exerted, they put in a close reef, and get on deck, you will admit by this time pretty considerably drunk; and you know sailors will be noisy and disobedient when excited by liquor.

But the gale increases with renewed strength, and now we want every man to be cool and prompt to the word. The captain is anxious, and it is enough for his mind to think what is next to be done.—His orders are now neglected; the men let go when they should hold on. The mate comes in with his logic and knocks down one or two; all is now in confusion and uproar. The captain loses his self-possession, and the storm threatens within and without, while the cry is heard—'breakers on the lee bow!' Now who is to be depended upon? Well, we will do the best we can, and those who are sober behave like men; but it won't do, we have struck—cut away the masts, and are now ashore, bilged—ship and cargo lost. What do you say, captain?"

"Why, I believe you are about in the right place. I'm a friend to temperance, and I may as well go the whole hog, and sign your articles of war against rum, any how."

THE QUEEN AND THE QUAKERESS.

In the autumn of 1818, her late majesty, Queen Charlotte, visited Bath, accompanied by the princess Elizabeth. The waters soon effected such a respite from pain in the royal patient, that she proposed an excursion to a park of some celebrity in the neighborhood, then the estate of a rich widow, belonging to the society of Friends. Notice was given of the Queen's intention, and a message returned that she should be welcome. Our illustrious traveller had, perhaps, never before held any personal intercourse with a member of the persuasion whose votaries never voluntarily paid taxes to "the man George, called king by the vain ones." The lady and gentleman who were to attend the august visitants, had but feeble ideas of the reception to be expected. It was supposed that the Quaker would, at least, say *thy* majesty, *thy* highness, or madam.—The royal carriage arrived at the lodge of the park, punctual at the appointed hour. No preparations appeared to be made, no hostess or domestic stood ready to greet the guest. The porter's bell was rung; he stepped forth deliberately, with his broad brimmed beaver on; and unbendingly accosted the lord in waiting with "what's thy will, friend?"

This was almost unanswerable. "Surely," said the nobleman, "your lady is aware that her majesty—Go to your mistress, and say the Queen is here?" "No truly," answered the man, "neither I, nor my mistress nor lady; but friend Rachel Mills expecteth *thine*; walk in!"

The Queen and princess were handed out and walked up the avenue. At the door of the house stood the plainly attired Rachel, who, without even a courtesy, but with a cheerful nod, said, "How's thee do, friend? I am glad to see thee and thy daughter. I wish thee well!—Rest and refresh thee and thy people before I show thee my grounds."

What could be said to such a person? Some concessions were attempted, implying that her majesty came, not only to view the park, but to testify her esteem for the society to which mistress Mills belonged.

Cool and unawed, she answered, "Yea, thou art right there. The Friends are well thought of by most folks; but they heed not the praise of the world; for the rest, many strangers gratify their curiosity by going over this place; and it is my custom to conduct them myself; therefore, I shall do the like by thee, friend Charlotte! Moreover, I think well of thee as a most dutiful wife and mother.—Thou hast had thy trials, and so had thy good partner. I wish thy grandchild well through hers. (She alluded to the princess Charlotte.)

It was so evident that the Friend meant kindly, nay, respectfully, that offence could not be taken. She escorted her guests through her estate. The princess Elizabeth noticed, in the hen-house, a breed of poultry hitherto unknown to her; and expressed a wish to possess some of these rare fowls, imagining that Mrs Mills would regard her wish as a law; but the Quakeress quietly remarked, with char-

acteristic evasion, "They are rare, as thou sayest; but if any are to be purchased in this land or in any other countries, I know few women likelier than thyself to procure them with ease."

Her royal highness more plainly expressed her desire to purchase some of these she now beheld.

"I do not buy and sell," answered Rachel Mills.

"Perhaps you will give me a pair?"—persevered the princess with a conciliating smile.

"Nay, verily," replied Rachel, "I have refused many friends; and that which I have denied my own kinswoman, Martha Ash, it becomes me not to grant to any. We have long had it to say, that these birds belonged only to our house, and I can make no exception in favor of thine."

This is a fact. Some Friends, indeed, are less stiffly starched, but old Quaker families still exist who pique themselves on their independent indifference to rank, and respect their fellow mortals only in proportion to the good they have done in their generation.—*London Court Journal*.

From the New-England Spectator.

THE GRAHAM SYSTEM.

Testimonials from Westfield, Mass.

Sir,—Having made a thorough trial of your system of diet, and having experienced much benefit from it; and also having heard many bitter censures passed upon your system of late, I am induced to state to you, the results in my own case, of a fair experiment in that way of living.—When I adopted this system of diet, I had been a long time afflicted with dyspepsia, dizziness, frequent turns of the sick head ache, &c. I resolved to make a trial of your system (though I confess, with some prejudice against it,) and I can truly say that I have found perfect relief for more than a year and a half. My sleep which had been very irregular before, became regular and refreshing, and my mind clear and serene.

I am satisfied that the path of temperance is the path of happiness; though the true doctrine of temperance (even in this age of reform) I think is but little understood, nor will it be until the gospel of the cross shines forth in all its heavenly lustre. But the work is moving onward, and the wheel cannot be turned back.—Darkness must recede before the light of truth, and those that stand in the defence of truth, shall in the end rejoice, though in the conflict they may receive some wounds. I hope sir you will never be discouraged, though you may be assailed and pronounced insane. When the truth shall triumph, then will it be known your words have been the words of truth and soberness. Accept my best respects, and wishes for the advancement of the good cause while I subscribe myself,

Your Friend, HENRY DOUGLASS.
Westfield, May 11th, 1836.

Dear Sir,—In answer to Dr Lee's inquiries—I would observe

1. No one has entered upon the Graham system in this place, who has not been benefited just in proportion to his faithfulness in adhering to your rules.
2. No one who has adopted that system has become insane.
3. No one has become feeble in body on your system.
4. No one has died.
5. All who commenced, your system of living, and have persevered, have done so with impunity.

To be more particular, I would observe that I believe that your lecture, in this place have had an influence upon all in a greater or less degree. I commenced living upon your system, with all my family—seven in number—immediately after hearing your lectures, (in the summer of 1833,) and we have followed it with a good degree of strictness. We make no use of flesh, fowl or fish. We are none of us dead, sick nor crazy.—Instead of our number's being diminished by death, we have a fine little daughter added to our number, though it is ten years since our last child before this was born. My own personal health is much improved. Before I entered upon my present mode of living, I was much afflicted with a cough, and considered myself upon the borders of the consumption. I was in the habit of taking a preparation of opium several times in the course of the night, without which I could get no rest. Since entering on this course of living, I have not had occasion to take a drop.

SIMEON COLLINS.
Westfield, May 2, 1836.

Dear Sir,—I felt it my duty, though unsolicited to write you a few lines, stating my mode of life and its results. Since you gave your course of lectures in our village in the summer of 1833, I have practised according to the doctrines which you taught.—Myself and family and many others have proved your system to our full conviction; and we are satisfied that it is the only true way of living, if we would be most happy in ourselves and most acceptable to God. I have not had any pain nor suffering since I have lived in this way. I am in the habit of traveling much on foot in the winter season.—I traveled about a thousand miles during the past winter, without experiencing any inconvenience except when I ate fine bread. When I have my coarse bread I feel much more cheerful and active, and vigorous. When I commenced your mode of living, my stomach was so weak and tender, I could scarcely bear my hand on it; now it is healthy and strong, and my mind is proportionately invigorated. When the stomach is weak the mind is weak. I would almost as soon be brainless, as to have a weak and irritable stomach. I find the way to know and understand a thing is to live it out—to prove it

by faithful experience. I can say to those who oppose your system, that they know nothing about it, because *they live not the truth*.

Every person in this place that has adopted your system and given it a fair trial has been much benefited by it. No case of insanity has taken place in Westfield among those who follow your system. Indeed that system is the surest preventive against such a calamity.

Yours, &c., SETH DEWEY.
Westfield, Mass., May 2, 1836.

THE THEATRE.—The managers of the theatre in this city have again opened their doors to women of ill fame, and numbers are said to be in attendance every evening. Why is this? Mr Dean told us that they had determined to exclude these characters in future. Why has this decision been reversed so soon? Was their admission demanded by theatre-going men? and was it found necessary to yield to this demand in order to sustain the establishment? This is as we predicted. We said a few weeks since that the theatre could not live long without this usual accompaniment. The question has been fairly tested and settled. The theatre cannot live without the attendance of prostitutes. Henceforth, let those who countenance and who attend this "school of morals" understand the matter. Let them know what they do and what company they are in. What better is the theatre, as now conducted, than a HOUSE OF ASSIGNATION, where licentious men meet with vile women, and find backs ready to convey them to the dens of infamy and pollution. There is not another establishment, of any kind, in Buffalo, so corrupting and dangerous, as the Eagle-street theatre. It is the fashionable route to the brothel.—It is fed by the streams of intemperance, and in turn helps to swell those streams, and rolls on the tide of moral corruption and death over the city and to far distant places. It is emphatically the ROAD TO RUIN, THE GATE-WAY TO HELL.

A gentleman passing along Eagle-street the other evening saw a hack drive up in front of the theatre, loaded with prostitutes, who alighted and entered the theatre, not by way of the pit and the winding stairs, but through the front doors and body of the house, as bold and genteel as other ladies. Where they found seats we know not.—They ought, however, to occupy the best boxes, inasmuch as they are the principal objects of attraction, and their presence and influence is so essential in sustaining the theatre. This gate-way of death is kept open and brilliantly lighted up almost every night in the week, and multitudes of youth, from the city and the country, are lured into this path, led on in sin, and sooner or later are plunged into temporal and eternal perdition. We have some facts which we shall give to the public soon. The half has not been told. Let all that is true in reference to the theatre be fully known, and public indignation would be roused against it as a nuisance not to be tolerated among us.

[Buffalo Spectator.]

A fact and a query.—Mr Poor, one of the missionaries at Ceylon, in his journal, states the following fact:—"Nathan Perkins, who was suspended from the church several years ago, for marrying a heathen woman, made me a visit to-day, having recently come from Colombo. He was married into a rich family, and is now employed in government service in the medical department. Though an object of envy to many, he is by no means a happy man. He condemns himself for the course he pursued, but finds it impossible to retrace his steps. His father died in Jaffna on the evening of his marriage in Colombo. This he informs me he regarded as the first indication of God's displeasure at what he had done, in denying Christ for the sake of a wife with a rich dowry. It is pleasing even in such cases, to witness the effects of Christian education."

Query.—Did the missionaries do right in setting up this "specific test" of church membership, and if so, which is the worst, and which the most deserving of exclusion from the church, the converted pagan who marries a pagan wife, or the Christian slaveholder who holds his own brethren, the price of a Saviour's blood, as goods and chattels, and sells them under the hammer of the auctioneer? Will our Boston friends tell us?—*Human Rights*.

Another.—The apostle Paul, said to the Corinthians, "Now I have written unto you, not to keep company, if any man that is called a brother be 1. a fornicator, or 2. covetous, or 3. an idolator, or 4. a railer, or 5. a drunkard, or 6. an extortioner, with such an one, no not to eat," but to "put away from yourselves that wicked person;" and the Corinthian church doubtless obeyed the injunction. Of course this church, on the authority of the apostle, set up *six* "specific tests," either one of which excluded the guilty person from its fellowship and communion.

Query.—Did the Corinthian church do right in setting up these "specific tests" of membership? And if so, who is most "covetous," and who among the worst of "extortioners," if not he, who covets and extorts from the poor and defenceless, not only all his earnings, but himself, his wife, his children, property and all? And if, when you propose to apply this injunction to such men, the alarm is rung about, "specific tests," and the churches are warned to "hold off," who is right, and whom should the churches follow, the alarmists of the apostle Paul?—To our Boston friends we say, judge ye.

SILK.—Mr Whitmarsh, a silk culturist in Northampton, has recently returned from France, whither he went to acquire additional information respecting his favorite pursuit. The Northampton Courier states, on his authority, that there are comparatively few large establishments in France or Italy, for the raising of cocoons or growth of mulberry trees. The whole business, in its incipient stages, is conducted by individual farmers. The roadsides are lined with the trees. Groves are found everywhere, but so scarce is the raw silk in France, that the manufacturers were rejoiced to learn that its growth was about to be commenced in America. Information of every kind is given with the greatest cheerfulness by the silk-growers and the manufacturers. The business is systematised a great deal. Some raise the leaves, and sell them to others who feed the worms. Purchasing the cocoons

is another branch of the business, and reeling the silk is still a fourth department. Very little silk is manufactured in France, except at Lyons and two or three other large towns. There the beautiful silk stuffs we import are made by looms scattered among individuals all over the city. Mr Whitmarsh purchased in France nearly 80,000 Chinese mulberry trees, most of which have arrived, and will be used for the great Silk Company at Northampton. He also bought the seed he could procure.—*Gent. Ecce Journal*.

Population of Lynn.—The increase of population in this town is truly surprising. A census by vote of the town has just been completed. A census of the town was taken last July by private enterprise. In 1820 it was 4515; in 1830, 6138; in 1835 in July, 8419; in 1836 in May, 9487.—Gain in ten months, 1068, or about 107 per month—1284 per year—150 per cent in ten years. Lynn is the largest town (not a city) in New-England.—*Lynn Record*.

State Prison.—It appears by the report of the Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, submitted to the Governor and Council, that the number of convicts in the prison on March 31 was 286. The whole number in October last was 279.—The receipts of the establishment, chiefly from the labor of the convicts, for the year ending March 31, 1836, was \$19,362 12, which exceeds the expenses for the same period, \$3,529 03.—*Gent. Ecce Jour.*

There are now two hundred and one convicts in the Connecticut prison, of whom one hundred and eighty-four are males and seventeen females; one hundred and fifty-three whites, and forty-eight blacks. The actual gain to the institution over and above all ordinary expenses, during the past year, is \$6,205 49.—*Id.*

BANKS IN NEW-YORK.—The Legislature of New-York have, during their present session, incorporated a large number of banks. The aggregate capital of those which have already received charters is nearly \$5,000,000.—*Id.*

It will be seen by reference to page 252 that the bill before the Senate prohibiting deputy postmasters from receiving or transmitting incendiary publications through the mail, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by the casting vote, of the vice-president on the 2d inst., was, on Wednesday last, rejected by a vote of 19 to 25.—*Niles*.

Upper Canada.—Sir Francis Head, the new governor, who has been at variance with the assembly ever since his arrival in the country, has issued his proclamation dissolving the parliament and summoning a new one to meet on the 10th day of July next. The affairs of this province are in a very disturbed condition, and the disposition manifested by the "mother country" to force the popular will is daily severing the ties of feeling, and must soon eventuate in an outbreak that will bring the people and authorities into serious collision. Experience is not always admonitory to nations and individuals.

Since the above was written we have seen it stated that the parliament was dissolved for refusing to vote supplies to the government.—*Niles*.

Of the 200,000,000 lbs. of sugar consumed by France annually, beet-root already supplies 80,000,000 lbs., whereas in the year 1828 beet-root supplied not more than 16,000,000 lbs.—*Id.*

Lehigh Coal Trade.—Three hundred boats, laden with 13,646 tons of coal, were despatched from Mauch Chunk in the week ending on the 19th ult.—*Id.*

Delineation of prejudice.—The following forcible and beautiful delineation of prejudice is ascribed to the celebrated Dr. Price:

"Prejudice may be compared to a misty morning in October. A man goes forth to an eminence, and he sees at the summit of a neighboring hill a figure, apparently of gigantic stature—for such the imperfect medium through which he is viewed would make him appear. He goes forward a few steps, and the figure advances towards him. The size lessens as they approach. They draw still nearer, and the extraordinary appearance is gradually but sensibly diminished; and at last they meet—and perhaps the person he had taken for a monster proves to be his own brother."

British and Foreign Bible Society.—The net receipts of the last year were £36,819 5s. 7d., equal to \$385,800. Total issue of Bibles and Testaments, 552,812. The anniversary was held at Exeter hall on the 4th of May. Lord Bexley presided.—*N. Y. Com. Adc.*

DR ELY AND SLAVERY. At a great anti-abolition meeting in Missouri, after the excitement which occasioned the death of Dr Bosley, Rev. Dr Ely said,—

That it was with pleasure he was able to deny all participation with the abolitionists of the north, either in opinion or action—that he was not now, and never had been, a favorer of the doctrine—that he regarded slavery as an evil, which could only be destroyed by legislative action, and he viewed those men who are now creating this excitement, as deficient in philanthropy and piety—that he was the absolute owner of one slave, and was at present contracting for others—and that all publications which in any degree connected him with abolition, were without his knowledge or consent.

The New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society held its anniversary on the 2d and 3d inst. One resolution passed, was, Resolved, That inasmuch as faith with-

out works is dead, this society pledges itself to raise, during the ensuing year, for the general objects for which it was formed, the sum of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Pledges and subscriptions were then taken up to the amount of TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which sum was increased the next day to FOURTEEN HUNDRED. While gentlemen were giving in their names, a missile was thrown through the window with great violence, passing over the heads of the auditory into the middle of the house; but instead of disconcerting the proceedings, it was the means of adding considerably to the funds, as every one felt he was acting in preservation of his own liberties, life and property in giving to the cause of abolition.

Young Hyson in Ohio. Mr John Platt, of Marietta, Ohio, advertises in a paper of that place that he has succeeded in cultivating the genuine Tea Plant of China. He has, he says, raised the plant for ten years past at Marietta, after a series of expensive experiments has been fully successful in discovering the art of drying and manufacturing the leaves into tea of a quality quite equal to imported Young Hyson. He offers gratuitously to furnish seed of the last year's growth to any gentleman desirous of pursuing the cultivation.—*N. Y. Cour. & Eng.*

Upwards of 1000 emigrants passengers arrived at our port yesterday. It is estimated, that the number will reach 75,000 during the months of May, June, July, August and September—enough to found a city. Placards are put up in Liverpool, that tradesmen are getting four dollars a-day in America.—*N. Y. paper*.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS. PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS. The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryat, and sixty-five of Mr Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal.—Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of 82. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvania says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "It is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the U. States." The New-York Star says—"We know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable 'reading matter' than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union.—Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke, of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the Philadelphia Mirror, will commence with the publication of this Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of \$100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c., offered in competition for the \$500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved Family Newspaper is strictly neutral in religious and political

matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c., exhibiting the situation, &c., of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, railroads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c., forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New-York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of the valuable journal, viz—Three dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

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Philadelphia.

The paper will be sent in exchange to such newspapers as may oblige us by publishing our advertisements. May 14.

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SHEEP'S PELTS.

CASH and the highest price will be paid for PELTS, by E. R. MASON, & Co. Leicester, April, 1836.